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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/870,538	05/30/2001	James K. Prueitt	8505	1320

20349 7590 07/25/2005

POLAROID CORPORATION  
PATENT DEPARTMENT  
1265 MAIN STREET  
WALTHAM, MA 02451

EXAMINER
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AVELLINO, JOSEPH E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2143

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/870,538

Applicant(s)

PRUEITT ET AL.

Examiner

Joseph E. Avellino

Art Unit

2143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-9, 11-15, 17-20, 22-28, 30, 38 and 39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 38 and 39 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-9, 11-15, 17-20, 22-28 and 30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

20

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-15, 17-20, 22-28 and 30 are pending in this examination.  
The Office acknowledges the cancellation of claims 6, 10, 16, 21, 29, and 31-37.  
Claims 38 and 39 remain withdrawn as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-3, 5-7, 9, 11, 12, 17-20, 22-24, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klear et al. (WO 01/03040) (cited by Applicant in IDS) (hereinafter Klear) in view of Devarics (USPN 6,553,240) in view of Ishizuka (US 2002/0065873) (cited by Office in last Action as being pertinent prior art).

3. Referring to claim 1, Klear discloses a method of providing a service (i.e. purchasing tickets to a movie) at a device and generating, at the location of said device a permanent record (i.e. bar-coded receipt) of said service, said service and said permanent record being process by at least one of a plurality of remote servers (Figure 5, ref. 26), said method comprising the steps of:

receiving at a receiving server, from the device a request for the service (i.e. request to purchase tickets to a movie) (p. 10, lines 28-30);

providing from the receiving center, data for the request to a service server, said service center being one of said at least one of a plurality of remote servers (p. 10, lines 28-30);

processing the request for service at the service server, said processing generating the data for the service (i.e. generating a response acknowledging the purchase of the movie tickets) (p. 10, lines 28-34);

providing said data for the service to a printing server (i.e. the movie theater POS server), said printing server being one of the plurality of remote servers (pl. 10, lines 28-34);

processing, at the printing server, said data and other stored data to generate input data (i.e. barcoded ticket) for a specific printer (it is inherent that if an object is to be printed it must be formatted in a manner such that it can be read by the printer);

transmitting to said device said input data, said input being rendered by the specific printer at the location of said device as the permanent record (p. 10, lines 28-34).

Klear does not disclose that the device is a mobile device and that the input data transmitted to the mobile device is rendered by the specific printer at the location of the mobile device. In analogous art, Devarics discloses another method to print information off of the Internet which allows input data transmitted to the mobile device (i.e. WAP device 100) to be rendered by a specific printer 120 at the location of the mobile device (it is understood that infrared 110 is a proximal method of communication between devices and that the printer must be at the location of the WAP device 100) (Figure 1;

Art Unit: 2143

col. 7, lines 29-44). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Devarics with Klear since Klear discloses the usage of purchasing movie tickets via a portable device stored on the portable device without needing a hard copy while the PC requires a printout copy of the bar code (p. 10, lines 19-32). This would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to search to combine these two methods eventually arriving at Devarics and its novel method of transferring WAP printing data to a wireless printer via an infrared link (Figure 1).

Klear in view of Devarics does not specifically disclose receiving information identifying a specific printer on which to print the permanent record, and the printing server including stored print data for optimizing the quality of prints printed on various specific printers. In analogous art, Ishizuka discloses another method to print information off the Internet which includes receiving information identifying a specific printer on which to print the permanent record (e.g. abstract "*printer selected by the user*"; p. 5, ¶ 48) as well as the printing server including stored print data for optimizing the quality of prints (i.e. printer drivers for interfacing the software with the printer, this is considered "print data for optimizing the quality of prints" since the driver allows the print data to be formatted appropriately for the type and size of the printer) printed on various specific printers (Figure 4, ref. 413; Figure 6, ref. 607; p. 5, ¶ 49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Ishizuka with Klear and Devarics in order to provide the user the ability to print to a printer which is not earlier known to the user, such that the server has the ability to adapt to the user

Art Unit: 2143

allowing greater flexibility to the system and increasing the user's ability to utilize the system.

4. Claim 2 is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

5. Referring to claim 3, Klear discloses completing a transaction at a transaction server, said transaction depending on the requested service, said transaction server being one of said at least one of a plurality of remote servers (p. 10, lines 28-32).

6. Referring to claim 5, Klear discloses sending a message confirming that the request for service has been fulfilled (p. 10, lines 28-32).

7. Referring to claim 7, Klear discloses the receiving server is the service server (p. 10, lines 28-32).

8. Claim 9 is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

9. Referring to claim 11, Klear discloses the requested service is an event ticket (p. 10, lines 28-32).

Art Unit: 2143

10. Referring to claim 12, Klear discloses the requested service is a coupon (the Office takes the term coupon as a tangible entity which can be exchanged for goods or services, as in the printed bar code) (p. 10, lines 28-32).

11. Claims 17-20, 22-24, and 30 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

Claims 4, 8, 13-15, and 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Klear in view of Devarics in view of Ishizuka as stated in the claims above, and further in view of Fidler (USPN 6,725,051).

12. Referring to claim 4, Klear in view of Devarics in view of Ishizuka discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 2. Klear in view of Devarics in view of Ishizuka do not specifically disclose receiving at the receiving server data on the location of the mobile device, said data generated by means for determining the location of the device. In analogous art, Fidler discloses another location based service provider which discloses receiving at the receiving server data on the location of the mobile device, said data generated by means for determining the location of the device (col. 2, lines 3-14). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Fidler with Klear, Devarics, and Ishizuka in order to allow the mobile device the ability to provide the location information rather than the user, which may be tedious or unknown to the user, which can also speed up

Art Unit: 2143

the process since the computer can determine the location much quicker than the user can input it manually.

13. Claim 8 is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

14. Referring to claim 13, Klear discloses the requested service is a location based service (i.e. a movie theater) (e.g. abstract).

15. Referring to claim 14, Klear in view of Devarics in view of Ishizuka discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 2. Klear in view of Devarics in view of Ishizuka do not specifically disclose the determining the location of the devices is a device-based method. Fidler discloses that the determining the location of the device is a device-based method (col. 2, lines 10-12). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Fidler with Klear, Devarics, and Ishizuka in order to allow the mobile device the ability to provide the location information rather than the user, which may be tedious or unknown to the user, which can also speed up the process since the computer can determine the location much quicker than the user can input it manually.

16. Referring to claim 15, Klear in view of Devarics in view of Ishizuka discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 2. Klear in view of Devarics in view of Ishizuka do not specifically disclose the determining the location of the devices is a

Art Unit: 2143

network-based method. Fidler discloses that the determining the location of the device is a network-based method (col. 7, lines 1-30). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Fidler with Klear, Devarics, and Ishizuka in order to allow the mobile device the ability to provide the location information rather than the user, which may be tedious or unknown to the user, which can also speed up the process since the computer can determine the location much quicker than the user can input it manually.

17. Claims 25-28, and 36 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

### ***Response to Arguments***

18. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, 7-9, 11-15, 17-20, 22-28 and 30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

19. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

Art Unit: 2143

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph E. Avellino whose telephone number is (571) 272-3905. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

**WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**

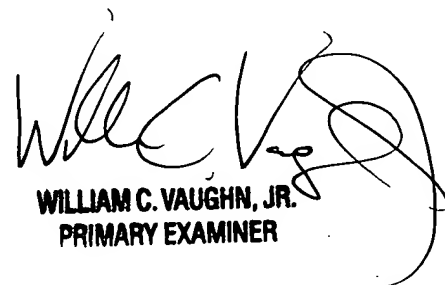
Art Unit: 2143

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JEA

July 14, 2005



**WILLIAM C. VAUGHN, JR.**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**